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EXAMINER

SOUGH, HYUNG SUB

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2161

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

HG

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/163,993

Applicant(s)

ANANDA, MOHAN

Examiner

Hyung S. Sough

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,7,10,12-14,18-21,23-25,27-29,31-34,36,39 and 41-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,7,12-14,18-21,23-25,27-29,31-34,36,39 and 41-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

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Claim Objections

1. Claims **19** is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. See MPEP 608.01(n).

In lines 17-18 of the independent claim 1, it recites that “printing said value-bearing information **while said secure continuous communication link persist.**” (Emphasis added). However, dependent claim 19 recites that “said software sending a print command to said printer **when said communication link disconnects.**” (Emphasis added) which excludes the above limitation recited in the independent claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims **74-81** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

• Claim 74, it is not clear what the difference is between “client system software” in line 2 and “client system software” in line 6.

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Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

5. Claims **42, 43, 56, 68, 69-79 and 81** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kara (US PAT. 5,822,739).

Re claim 42: Kara discloses a secure on-line postage management method comprising:
establishing a secure continuous communication link between a client system and a server system (*col. 6, lines 11-22*);

said client system processing a user request for obtaining an indicium (*col. 6, lines 11-22*);

said client system securely communicating said user request to said server system (*col. 6, lines 11-22*);

said server system processing said user request (*col. 6, lines 37-43*);

said server system securely communicating to said client system a response to said user request (*col. 6, lines 11-22*);

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said client system processing said response to obtain said indicium (*col. 6, lines 11-22, "decrypting the received data packet"*);

said client system obtaining said indicium while said secure continuous communication link persists (*col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 and receiving data packet*); and

said client system printing said indicium while said secure continuous communication link persists (*col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 and printing the desired postage indicia*).

Re claim 43: Kara discloses that said client system securely communicating with said server system comprises authenticating a user by establishing said secure communication link between said client system and said server system and verifying the authenticity of information exchanged; and continuously monitoring said secure communication link to verify said authenticity of information exchanged (*col. 6, lines 11-22, "utilizing cryptographic key sets"*).

Re claim 56: Kara discloses that communication between said client system and said server system is encrypted (*col. 6, lines 11-22*).

Re claim 68: Kara discloses maintaining said continuous communication link between said client system and said server system and retrieving said indicium from said server system (*col. 6, lines 11-22 and lines 39-43*).

Re claim 69: Kara discloses a method having steps of establishing a secure continuous communication link between a client system and a server system (*col. 6, lines 11-17*), wherein said client system comprises client system software ("*Demand*" program); said client system software presenting one or more options for submitting at least one payment (*col. 13, lines 31-*

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45); submitting said at least one payment to said server system software while said secure continuous communication link persists (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45*); adding postage value corresponding to an amount of said at least one payment to a user account (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., credit account for later billing*); and printing at least one indicia representative of said postage while said secure continuous communication link persists (*col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 and printing the desired postage indicia*).

Re claim 70: Kara discloses the step of deducting said amount from said user account (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., deducted from the user's debit account*).

Re claim 71: Kara discloses that said deducting is performed upon authorization from said user (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., the user supplying certain information about the user's debit account*).

Re claim 72: Kara discloses said at least one payment comprising credit card data (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-50, i.e., bank card*).

Re claim 73: Kara discloses said at least one payment comprising electronic funds transfer data (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-50, i.e., bank card*).

Re claim 74: Kara discloses a computer program product having a computer readable medium having client system software (*i.e., "a data communications program"*) embodied therein, said client system software configured to: establish a secure continuous communication link between a client system and a server system (*col. 6, lines 11-17*) comprising server system software (*i.e., "a meter program"*), wherein said client system

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comprises client system software (*i.e.*, “Demand program”) configured to present one or more options for submitting at least one payment (*col. 13, lines 31-45*); said client system configured to submit said at least one payment to said server system software while said continuous communication link persists between said client system and said server system (*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., “a data communication program” processes information*); said server system software configured to credit postage value corresponding to an amount of said at least one payment to a user account (*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., “a data communication program” processes information*); and said client system software printing at least one indicia representative of said postage value while said secure continuous communication link to said server system software persists (*col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 and printing the desired postage indicia*).

Re claim 75: Kara discloses the computer program product comprising said client system software configured to deduct said amount from said user account (*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., “a data communication program” processes information and deduction from the user’s debit account*).

Re claim 76: Kara discloses that said submitting is performed by said client system software upon authorization from said user (*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-45, i.e., the user supplying certain information about the user’s debit account and “a data communication program” processes information*).

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Re claim 77: Kara discloses said payment comprising credit card data (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-50, i.e., bank card*).

Re claim 78: Kara discloses said payment comprising electronic funds transfer data (*col. 13, lines 25-30 and 31-50, i.e., bank card*).

Re claim 79: Kara discloses that said continuous communication link utilizes Internet protocols to transfer data (*col. 15, lines 19-21*).

Re claim 81: Kara discloses data transmitted between said client system software and said server system software comprising encrypted information (*col. 6, lines 17-22*).

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims **1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18-21, 23, 27, 32-34, 36, 39, 41, 44-55, 58, 59, 60, and 80** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kara (US PAT. 5,822,739) in view of Talmadge (US PAT. 4,858,138).

Kara discloses a secure on-line printing method, comprising:

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establishing a communication link between a first computer and a second computer
(*i.e., claim 27, the step of "coupling said first system to a second processor-based system"*);

executing a client software on said first computer, wherein said client software initiates
a secure continuous communication link between said first computer and said second computer
(*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 11, lines 6-12 and 18-21*);

sending a request for value bearing information from said client software to said second
computer (*i.e., claim 27, the step of "transmitting said demand from said first system to said
second system"*); and

sending said value-bearing-information from said second computer to said first
computer in response to said request (*i.e., claim 27, the step of "transmitting said data packet
from said second system to said first system"*), while said communication link is continuous
(*col. 11, lines 13-18*); and printing said value-bearing information while said secure continuous
communication link persists (*col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 and printing the desired
postage indicia*).

Further, Kara discloses a secure on-line postage metering method comprising:

establishing a secure communication link between a user computer and a vendor
computer (*i.e., claim 27, the step of "coupling said first system to a second processor-based
system" and using an encryption module*);

providing a printer connected to said user computer (*printer 24*);

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executing an on-line postage metering software on said user computer wherein said on-line postage metering software determines if said secure communication link between said first computer and said second computer is continuous (*col. 6, lines 11-17; col. 11, lines 6-12 and 18-21*));

said on-line postage metering software (*i.e., "Demand program"*) sending a request for a print authorization to said vendor computer (*i.e., claim 27, the step of "transmitting said demand from said first system to said second system"*);

said vendor computer accessing a database to verify fund availability to cover said request (*col. 13, lines 31-45*);

said vendor computer sending data elements for a postage indicium to said first computer as a response to said request (*i.e., claim 27, the step of "transmitting said data packet from said second system to said first system"*); and

said on-line postage metering software sending a postage indicium graphic associated with said data elements to said printer while said secure continuous communication link persists (*i.e., "Demand program" decrypting the received data packet for printing and col. 11, lines 6-12 and 18-21*)).

Re claim 1: Kara does not explicitly disclose the steps of monitoring said secure continuous communication link between said first and said second computer and terminating said client software when said communication link is not continuous. However, Talmadge

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discloses the steps of monitoring said secure continuous communication link between said first and said second computer and terminating said client software when said communication link is not continuous to secure vault having electronic indicia (*e.g., the system having means for disabling the host module from activating the print means to print said indicia unless said vault module is coupled thereto as claim 20 would inherently monitor whether the link between the vault module and the host module is continuous or not*). Thus, it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Kara by adopting the teaching of Talmadge to further enhance the security of the claimed method.

Re claims 3 and 4: Kara discloses said request and said value-bearing item information comprising encrypted data (*col. 6, lines 17-22*).

Re claim 6: Kara discloses said value-bearing information comprising an image of a postal indicium (*col. 6, lines 40-42*).

Re claim 7: Kara discloses said request comprising a postage amount (*col. 6, lines 4-7*).

Re claim 10: Kara discloses that said sending said request is in response for said value bearing information to a command from a user (*col. 3, lines 16-19*).

Re claims 12 and 13: Kara discloses said second computer comprising a database containing user information, wherein said user information comprises financial information associated with said user (*col. 13, lines 31-45. It is well known in the art to keep user's credit or debit account in a database*).

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Re claim 14: Kara discloses said sending said request to said second computer further comprises accessing said user information to verify fund availability to cover said postage amount (*col. 13, lines 31-45*).

Re claim 18: Kara does not explicitly disclose that said value-bearing information comprises disabling the print spooler of a printer connected to said first computer. However, Talmadge discloses the step of disabling the printer connected to said first computer to secure vault having electronic indicia (*e.g., claim 20*). Thus, it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Kara by adopting the teaching of Talmadge to further enhance the security of the claimed method.

Re claim 19: Kara discloses that said client software sending a print command to said printer when said communication link disconnects (*e.g., see FIG. 2*).

Re claims 20 and 21: Kara discloses said value-bearing information comprising ticket information and said request comprises a ticket price (*col. 15, lines 27-32*).

Re claims 23 and 27: Kara discloses that said second computer sends authorization to said first computer in response to said request, said second computer accessing said user's financial information to verify funds availability (*col. 13, lines 31-45. If proper funding is available, said second computer sends permission to said first computer to use the Meter program*).

Re claims 32, 36 and 41: Kara does not explicitly disclose the step of terminating said online postage metering software when said communication link is not continuous, said on-line

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postage metering software disabling a print spooler of said printer, and said online postage metering software sending a print cancel command to said printer if said secure communication link is interrupted. However, Talmadge discloses the step of disabling the printer connected to said first computer to secure vault having electronic indicia (*e.g.*, *claim 20*). Thus, it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Kara by adopting the teaching of Talmadge to further enhance the security of the claimed method.

Re claims 33 and 34: Kara discloses said online postage metering software sending a request comprising encrypting said request and said vendor computer sending said response comprising encrypting said response (*col. 6, lines 17-22*).

Re claim 39: Kara discloses that said on-line postage metering software sending said request for said print authorization is in response to a command from a user (*col. 3, lines 16-19*).

Re claims 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53: Kara states the use of various security processes (*col. 6, lines 11-22*) without explicit disclosure of the specifically claimed features. However, the examiner takes official notice of both motive and modification necessary for these features. More specifically, these features are well known in the E-commerce art to prevent theft of confidential information (*e.g.*, credit card or debit account number) or fraud. Thus, it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to employ above well-known features for the system of Kara to prevent theft of confidential information (*e.g.*, credit card or debit account number) or fraud.

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Re claim 54: Kara discloses that said server system processing said user request takes place in a public network (*"the Meter program"*) and a private network (*"the bank card company" of the user*) included within said server system.

Re claim 55: Kara discloses that said public network processes (*"preparing data packet" by the "Meter program"*) user requests independently from a said private network (*col. 13, lines 49-50, "credit account maintained at the local site and transmitted with the indicia request"*) to protect the integrity of said server system.

Re claim 58: Kara does not explicitly disclose the step of disabling said client system from obtaining said indicium if said secure and continuous communication between client system and server system is discontinued. However, the examiner takes official notice of both motive and modification necessary for this feature. More specifically, these features are well known in the data processing art to transfer confidential data securely and the abrupt disconnection of a secure link signifies that there is a possibility of breaching of security transferring sensitive data. Thus, it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to employ these well-known features for the system of Kara to prevent theft of confidential information (e.g., credit card or debit account number) or fraudulent use of postage.

Re claim 59: Kara discloses that said private network processes said user requests for making payments (*col. 13, lines 49-50, "credit account maintained at the local site and transmitted with the indicia request"*).

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Re claim 60: Kara discloses that said private network processes said user requests for making payments further comprises communicating with a financial management system for verification of availability of funds and fund transfer (*col. 13, lines 49-50, "credit account maintained at the local site and transmitted with the indicia request"*).

Re claim 80: Kara does not explicitly disclose that said client system software prohibits transmission if said secure continuous communication link fails authentication. However, the examiner takes official notice of both motive and modification necessary for this feature, More specifically, this feature is well known in the data processing art to transfer confidential data securely and the failure of authentication signifies that there is a possibility of transferring sensitive data to a wrong place or security breach of the communication link and it would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art to employ this well known feature for the system of Kara to prevent theft of confidential information (e.g., credit card or debit account number).

8. Claims **24, 25, 28, 29 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kara in view Talmadge as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Edelman et al. (Edelman hereinafter: US PAT. 4,775,246).

Kara in view of Talmadge discloses the method as stated supra. Further, Kara states that his invention "may be utilized to transmit any form of indicia." (Col. 15, lines 25-26) without explicitly disclosing the value-bearing information comprising check information, coupon information or certificate information and the request comprising a check amount or a coupon

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amount. However, Edelmann shows various form of indicia (*e.g., postage, parcel service, tax stamps, checks writing, ticket, and other similar indicia: col. 5, lines 17-23*). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Kara by employing the value-bearing information comprising any known indicia as shown by Edelmann as desired to detect fraudulent imprints on documents that require verification and authentication of a user.

9. Claims **57 and 61-67** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kara in view of Information Based Indicia Program System Specification (IBIPSS hereinafter: October 9, 1996, The United states postal Service).

Re claim 57: Kara discloses the method as stated supra except for explicit disclosure of the secure communication between client system and server system being encrypted by a United States Postal Service compliant cryptographic device. However, as shown by IBIPSS (*see page 3-13, section 3.2.6.3*), the open system server shall prompt the user to apply (*register*) for a postage meter license and update the license as required by the DMM. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ the client system and server system being encrypted by a United States Postal Service compliant cryptographic device to establish a communication link with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS CMLS) for licensing of a user to satisfy the requirement.

Re claims 61 and 62: Kara does not explicitly disclose that said server system communicating with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS

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CMLS) for processing of user licensing information. However, as shown by IBIPSS (*see page 3-13, section 3.2.6.3*), the open system server shall prompt the user to apply (*register*) for a postage meter license and update the license as required by the DMM. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to establish a communication link with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS CMLS) for licensing of a user to satisfy the requirement.

Re claim 63: Kara discloses an on-line postage system for processing of user requests and obtaining postage indicia comprising:

a client system (*a first processor-based system*) for interfacing with a user;

a server system (*a second processor-based system*) in continuous and secure

communication with said client system, comprising (*col. 6, lines 11-22*):

a communication server for communicating with client system (*col. 7, lines 18-36*);

a database server for storing user information (*col. 14, lines 24-30*);

a transaction server for processing of requests communicated to said server system by said client system (*col. 14, lines*);

a cryptographic device for encrypting communication between said client system and said server system (*col. 6, lines 20-23, i.e., "decrypting the received data packet" implies that the second processor-based system must have a cryptographic device*);

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a continuous communication link with a financial management system for processing user payments (*col. 13, lines 45-50, i.e., "the provider will demand payment from the bank card company concurrent with the postage demand."*).

Kara does not explicitly disclose either a firewall for ensuring the integrity of said server system against potential unauthorized access or a continuous communication link with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS CMLS) for licensing of a user. However, as shown by IBIPSS (*see page 3-13, section 3.2.6.3*), the open system server shall prompt the user to apply for a postage meter license and update the license as required by the DMM. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to establish a continuous communication link with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS CMLS) for licensing of a user to satisfy the requirement. Further, the communication link must be continuous with the USPS CMLS until the licensing of the user is finalized. Still further, Kara states that the server system can be used by a plurality of remotely located client systems and the client system provides security system to prevent unauthorized utilization of the postage metering system (*col. 4, lines 36-51*). Of course, a firewall is one of the well-known security systems in the art and the use of this well known feature at the server system would have been within the level of ordinary skill in the art, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japikse*, 86 USPQ 70.

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Re claim 64: IBIPSS disclose the use of a system software down-loadable from said server system to said client system (*see page 3-3, section 3.2.1.1*) to ensure the proper installation and configuration of the user system. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Kara by adopting the teaching of IBIPSS to ensure the proper installation and configuration of the client system.

Re claim 65: Kara discloses that said client system interfaces with at least one user (*col. 5, lines 65-67*).

Re claim 65: Kara discloses that said server system is accessible through an Internet portal (*col. 7, lines 25-27*).

Re claim 67: Kara discloses that said client system comprises administration software (*i.e., a data communications program*) to monitor (*i.e., to maintaining a link, the data communication program has to monitor the system*) said client system.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed January 8, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

I. In response to applicant's arguments against rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102.

First, contrary to applicant's assertion that "the network described in Kara does not maintain a secure continuous link between a client system and a server system, col. 11, lines 6-12 and lines 18-21 thereof, Kara clearly discloses that the continuous link between a client and a

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server can be maintained at any periods of time, e.g., *"a data communication link may advantageously be maintained for extended periods of time"* and *"However, as discussed above, there is no limitation requiring termination step 214 to be accomplished at all or in the order depicted in FIG. 2."* Further, Kara clearly discloses the use of a secure communication link, e.g., *"utilizing cryptographic key set"* (col. 6, lines 11-22)

Second, it is true that "The printing task in Kara does not depend upon the state of the secure continuous communication link." as stated by applicant. However, neither the rejected claims do. More specifically, the rejected claims neither explicitly nor implicitly state that the printing task depends upon the state of the secure continuous communications link but state that the printing task is done while the secure continuous communication link is persists. Further, as stated supra, Kara clearly discloses that the termination step can be accomplished at any stage and if the communication link is terminated after step 216 of Kara as implied by Kara, the printing task is done while the secure continuous communication link is persists as claimed.

And last, as stated supra, Kara clearly teaches the use of a system that is secure and continuously connected during authorization and printing, e.g., *"utilizing cryptographic key set"* (col. 6, lines 11-22).

II. In response to applicant's arguments against rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

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A. Independent claims 1 and 32 and Dependent claims 2-4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18-21, 23, 27, 32-33, 36, 39, 4, 44-55, 58-60 and 80.

Applicant's arguments with respect to these claims have been considered but are moot in view of the reference to Talmadge that is added merely as evidence of the prior well-known statement.

B. Independent Claim 63 and Dependent Claims 64-67.

As stated supra, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to establish a communication link with the United States Postal Service Central Meter Licensing System (USPS CMLS) for licensing of a user **to satisfy the requirement**. Further, the communication link with the USPS CMLS **must be** continuous until the licensing is granted to the user. Further, the fact that Kara discloses the termination of the communication link after transmittal of the data packet to the client system is irrelevant, since (1) this feature is one of the examples for the features can be employed with the system, (2) as stated supra, Kara clearly teaches the continuous link as desired, and (3) the continuous link in Claims 63 is between the system and the USPS CMLS for licensing a user rather than between the client system and the server system for receiving an indicium.

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11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hyung S. Sough whose telephone number is (703) 308-0505. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, The Examiner's Supervisor, James P. Trammell, can be reached on (703) 305-9768.


Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900. The Group Fax numbers are (703) 746-7238 for After-final, (703) 746-7239 for Official, and (703) 746-7240 for Non-Official/Draft.

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March 24, 2002


Hyung S. Sough
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2161